

# IMAGEN OF Boulder County

Issue #3

September 2005

## MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE AND NATIONAL HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Researched by Tony Tafoya

The following informational overview is mostly from college notes and quotes and paraphrases from *A History of Mexico* by Henry B. Parkes, 1966.

Spanish. The middle class were the ranchers, local priests, and minor officials. The Indians were still at the bottom of all the classes.

### MEXICAN INDEPENDENCE

#### The Growth of Liberalism

After the Columbus voyages and the conquest of Mexico, the country remained controlled by landed aristocrats and the peasant population lived in feudal conditions similar to those found in Europe from the 9th to about the 15th centuries. The Spanish guarded against any new ideas coming from other countries. The Inquisition took care of troublemakers and all literature was censored.

By the 1700's new ideas from Europe and the United States were having their effect on Mexico. The Renaissance and all the new ideas and machines led to a growth in commerce. Mexico supplied silver from Zacatecas and Guanajuato to finance these new products. New ideas of freedom and equality and the rights of human beings dictated that people should no longer be dominated by the king, the church, and the landed aristocracy. People should be governed according to their consent. The individual was seen as master of his own destiny. Ideas from the United States also had an influence with the Declaration of Independence—man should be free and people had a right to overthrow a government who misgoverned them.

Creoles and Mestizos in Mexico began to dream of overthrowing the Spanish government in Mexico. In Mexico all the heads of the mines and the haciendas and higher civil and church officials were

With the reforms of Charles the Third of Spain, more liberal ideas entered Mexico. He ruled from 1759 to 1788. In 1793 the French King was beheaded as part of the French Revolution. The slogan of the new French republic was liberty, equality and fraternity.

In 1808 Mexico learned that the Spanish King Charles IV had abdicated and that Joseph Bonaparte was in charge of Madrid. The Spanish in Mexico moved to consolidate their power and put down any signs of resistance.

In 1810 the Spanish Empire in the Americas began to crumble. The Creoles of Argentina were the first to win their independence. Then Chile, Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia—nine republics were newly formed. In Mexico there were no organized armies like in South America. Mexico had scattered conspirators without weapons and without legal authority. There was also much mistrust among the Indians, Mestizos, Creoles and Spaniards to have any unified effort.

#### Hidalgo's call for Independence

The author, Henry B. Parkes, states that it was almost by accident that the War of Independence in Mexico assumed the character of a social revolution. The man who led it, Fr. Miguel Hidalgo y Costillo, was an unlikely leader. He was brought into an organization led by Creoles in the town of Queretaro to discuss literature

and ideas of independence. The group proposed that they not be governed by Spaniards. The leaders of the group were the Corregidor of Queretaro and his wife and a group of army officers. Hidalgo, at this time, was a parish priest of the town of Dolores. He was in his late 50's, widely read and especially devoted to the literature of France. He was a humanitarian who felt a sympathy for the oppressed Indians. He had won the affection of his Indian parishioners, and had taught them to plant olives and grapevines and to manufacture new kinds of pottery and leather.

The Queretaro group of conspirators wanted to make a declaration of Mexican independence at the San Juan de los Lagos fair in December, 1810. The Spanish found out about their plans and on September 13th orders were issued for the arrest of the leading conspirators. The wife of the corregidor was warned of the arrests and rode to the town of Dolores with others to consult with Hidalgo. When Hidalgo was awakened with the news, he decided to act. Rather than wait to be arrested, they had to rebel immediately. When day came, September 16th, Hidalgo gathered a few followers and arrested all the Spaniards in the town of Dolores. Then he rang the bell of his church, and when his congregation assembled he climbed into his pulpit and told them that the time had come for the overthrow of the Spanish who had misgoverned them. Armed with clubs and slings, with axes, knives, and machetes, the Indians set off with Hidalgo to liberate Mexico. In the next village they took from a church a picture of the Virgin of Guadalupe, and this became the banner of the revolution. Hidalgo's sudden action released forces in people that were too deep and too powerful to be controlled. Hidalgo opened the floodgates that led to the independence of Mexico. This was called the Grito de Dolores.

The War for Independence did not originally succeed because too much was attempted. The aims were not only to expel the Spaniards, but also for racial equality and the abolition of clerical and military privilege and for the restoration of land to the Indians. The result was years of civil war.

After the leadership of Hidalgo and Father Jose Maria Morelos produced no clear victory for independence, the cause seemed lost until General Augustin de Iturbide succeeded in unifying the various factions under the Plan de Iguala. Under the plan, Mexico was to be an independent monarchy; the Roman Catholic Church was to retain its privileges; and Creoles and Spaniards were to be considered as equals. These were known as the three guarantees. Iturbide quickly gathered an army which became known as the Army of the Three Guarantees. Iturbide entered Mexico City on September 27, 1821, and secured the independence of Mexico—eleven years after the Grito de Dolores on September 16th.

### **Celebration of September 16th**

The Mexican Independence Celebration takes place every September in every single city and town in Mexico. The President of Mexico and the mayor of each community remember all the national heroes and the quest for independence from Spain.

Here in the United States the celebration is also observed with various festive activities across the country. Public Law 100-402 establishes September 15 through October 15 as National Hispanic Heritage Month. During this time, the President of the United States issues a proclamation declaring National Hispanic Heritage Month. The theme for this year's observance is Hispanic Americans: Strong and Colorful Threads in the American Fabric. The month is to call attention to the contributions of all Hispanics to the United States. See page 3 for this year's proclamation

**In Unity there is strength,  
communication and progress**

# *Presidential Proclamation for National Hispanic Heritage Month 2005*

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For Immediate Release  
Office of the Press Secretary  
September 16, 2005

## **National Hispanic Heritage Month, 2005**

A Proclamation by the President of the United States of America

Throughout our history, America has been a land of diversity and has benefitted from the contributions of people of different backgrounds brought together by a love of liberty. During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we celebrate the achievements of Hispanic Americans and the significant role they have played in making our Nation strong, prosperous, and free.

The contributions of Hispanic Americans have made a positive impact on every part of our society. Americans of Hispanic descent are astronauts and athletes, doctors and teachers, lawyers and scientists. The vibrancy of our Nation's Hispanic performers enriches music, dancing, and the arts. Hispanic Americans serve at every level of government, including as Attorney General of the United States and Secretary of Commerce. Latino entrepreneurs are starting and growing businesses all across America, creating jobs and opportunities. The hard work and determination of Hispanic Americans continue to inspire all those who dream of a better life for themselves and their families.

Our Nation's Hispanic community has contributed to the advance of freedom abroad and to the defense of freedom at home. In every generation, Hispanic Americans have served valiantly in the United States military. Today there are more than 200,000 Hispanic Americans serving in the Armed Forces, and our Nation is grateful for their courage and sacrifice. In addition, thousands of Hispanic Americans are helping to defend and protect our homeland by serving as police officers and firefighters. All Americans are thankful for their daily work in helping to keep our Nation safe.

During National Hispanic Heritage Month, we join together to recognize the proud history and rich culture of Hispanic Americans. To honor the achievements of Hispanic Americans, the Congress, by Public Law 100 402, as amended, has authorized and requested the President to issue annually a proclamation designating September 15 through October 15 as "National Hispanic Heritage Month."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE W. BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 15 through October 15, 2005, as National Hispanic Heritage Month. I call upon public officials, educators, librarians, and all the people of the United States to observe this month with appropriate ceremonies, activities, and programs.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this sixteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord two thousand five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and thirtieth.

GEORGE W. BUSH

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## ***Publisher's Notes from Colorado, National Image and Around the Country***

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- ♦ El Concilio de CU presents: La Raza Heritage Month ... ¡Orgullosamente Latino! The September program will feature poetry, food, music and art. All events are free and open to the public. More information at [www.colorado.edu/SORCE](http://www.colorado.edu/SORCE).
- ♦ September 29—October 2—SACNAS National Conference, "Science for America's Future," at the Colorado Convention Center, 700 14th Street, Denver, CO. For further information, visit web site [www.sacnas.org](http://www.sacnas.org).
- ♦ October 6—9 - National Indian Education Association's 36th Annual Convention at the Adam's Mark Hotel, Denver, CO. For more information visit [www.niea.org](http://www.niea.org).
- ♦ October 15—18—HACU's 19th Annual Conference at the Hyatt Regency Phoenix Hotel, Phoenix Convention Center, Phoenix, Arizona. More at [www.hacu.net](http://www.hacu.net).
- ♦ October 8— Meeting of the Image national board of directors in Las Vegas, Nevada. Joe Davalos, Region VIII Director, will attend and support the petition for Boulder County Image to become an affiliate chapter.
- ♦ October 15-18 – HACU 19<sup>th</sup> Annual Conference at the Hyatt Regency Phoenix Hotel, Phoenix Convention Center, Phoenix, AZ. Visit web site [www.hacu.net](http://www.hacu.net).
- ♦ Region VIII Director Joe Davalos has met with Metro State campus officials to look at facilities for a career exploration expo that is planned for October 14, 2005. Members of the Boulder chapter will participate in this career exploration expo.

### **LOCAL EVENTS IN BOULDER**

Local Image members supported a fundraiser for the Vigil family of five who survived Hurricane Katrina and came to Denver to seek housing and employment. The fundraiser was a dinner and dance for only \$10. It was held at La Zorrita Cantina, 718 Sheridan Blvd, Denver on Saturday September 10th. Entertainment was provided by Teresita Molina, Alex Band, Rosa Molina Show and El Grupo Explosion. For more information call Teresita Molina at 720.436.4667.

### **IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

#### **STUDENT TRAINEE VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT**

The Department of Commerce/National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Workforce Management Office has a student trainee Human Resource Specialist position opening. For further information, call Todd Mathias at 303.497.4830, email:[todd.mathias@noaa.gov](mailto:todd.mathias@noaa.gov).

Please give this announcement wide distribution and encourage candidates to apply.

### Con el poeta recordamos las torres gemelas y Huracán Katrina

Con la tragedia del ataque en las torres gemelas en New York nos parece en estos días después de años de su caída, que mucho ha cambiado y cambiará en los días y años que siguen. Tan triste que estamos por las almas en las torres, también los que murieron en el pentágono y en el avión en Pennsylvania. Son profundos los sentimientos buenos y malos que tenemos clavados en el fondo de nuestro ser. El poeta Mejicano, Amado Nervo, nos puede ayudar porque él escribió sobre la muerte de su amante y también del optimismo.

Los poemas en *La amada inmóvil* fueron publicados en 1920, un año después de la muerte de Amado Nervo. Fueron escritos en 1912 como expresión de su dolor por la muerte de su amante. Nervo no se tortura con la muerte pero le pide a Dios que nunca le quite el dolor de su pesar. Estos poemas de Amado Nervo me recuerdan de las familias que perdieron seres queridos en las torres gemelas y en las otras incursiones aéreas que se llevaron a cabo el once de Septiembre 2001. También recordamos a los víctimas de este mes por Huracán Katrina. Al siguiente algunos comentarios del poeta:

#### OPTIMISMO

No sé si es bueno el mundo... No sé si el mundo el malo;  
pero sé que es la forma y expresión de Dios mismo.  
Por eso, ya al influjo de azote o de regalo,  
nada en el fondo extingue mi tenaz optimismo.  
Santo es llorar ... y lloro si tengo alguna pena;  
santo es reír ... y río si en mi espíritu hay luz;  
¡mas mi frente se comba siempre limpia y serena,  
ya brille al sol o ya sude hielo en la cruz!

Amado Nervo, *Serenidad*, 1914

#### ¿QUÉ MÁS ME DA - La amada inmóvil

¡Con ella, todo; sin ella, nada!  
Para qué viajes,  
cielos, paisajes.  
¡Qué importante soles en la jornada!  
Qué más me da  
la ciudad loca, la mar rizada,  
el valle plácido, la cima helada,  
¡si ya conmigo mi amor no está!  
Qué más me da ...

## NUESTRO TALENTO

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### SEIS MESES — La amada inmóvil

¡Seis meses y de muerta! Y en vano he pretendido  
un beso, una palabra, un hálito, un sonido.  
Y, a pesar de mi fe, cada día evidencio  
que detrás de la tumba ya no hay más que silencio...

Si yo me hubiese muerto, ¡qué mar, qué cataclismos,  
qué vórtices, qué nieblas, qué cimas ni qué abismos  
burlaran mi deseo fébril y omnipotente  
de venire por las noches a besarte en la frente,  
de bajar con la luz de un astro zahorí,  
a decirte al oído: “¡No te olvides de mí!”

Y tú, que me querías tal vez más que te amé,  
callas inexorable, de suerte que no sé  
sino dudar de todo, del alma, del destino,  
¡y ponerme a llorar en medio del camino!  
Pues con desolación infinita evidencio  
que detrás de la tumba y no hay más que silencio ...

### OFERTORIO — La amada inmóvil

Dios mio, yo te ofrezco mi dolor:  
¡Es todo lo que puedo ya ofrecerte!  
Tú me diste un amor, un solo amor,  
¡un gran amor!

Me los robó la muerte  
...y no me queda más que mi dolor.  
Acéptalo, Señor:  
¡Es todo lo que puedo ya ofrecerte! ...



## ***The Goals and Objectives of Boulder County Image***

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- A. To seek a broad development and expansion of employment opportunities for the aspirants among the Latino population.
- B. To assist and encourage the government services in providing the best possible circumstances for the recruitment, training, employment and advancement of Latinos.
- C. To encourage and actively support the promotion and advancement of Latinos already employed.
- D. To counter employment issues based on social, ethnic, religious, age and gender discrimination, direct or indirect.
- E. To analyze and determine the educational and professional needs of Latinos seeking entry and advancement in employment; and, whenever possible, provide appropriate training and counseling services to meet these needs – particularly among the youth.
- F. To establish and continually upgrade a broad basis of communications with Latino employees across the nation.
- G. To respond to the reasonable requests of non-members and groups whose problems, goals, and objectives are supportable within the By Laws of Boulder County Image.
- H. To enhance the promotion of ethnic pride, culture, and camaraderie through the organized and regular social gatherings which will serve to bind members together.
- I. To provide a non-partisan platform on major issues of local and national significance so that members may be better informed and may express their views.
- J. To expand the concept and objectives of National Image, Inc., to communities throughout the United States to provide maximum impact on the benefits derived from the pursuit of these goals and objectives as stated above.

NOTE: The previous Goals and Objectives that appeared in issue #1 of *Imagen* were modified to make the intent more readable. This was done on August 22, 2005 at a meeting to ratify the By Laws.

## Key Committee Functions

The key functions performed by Boulder County Image officers and members of standing committees include: **Advocacy on Employment and Education Issues; Membership and Outreach;** and **Consultation**. The President of Boulder County Image will assign members on an ad hoc basis as the need arises. The following is a brief description of each function:

### Advocacy on Employment and Education Issues

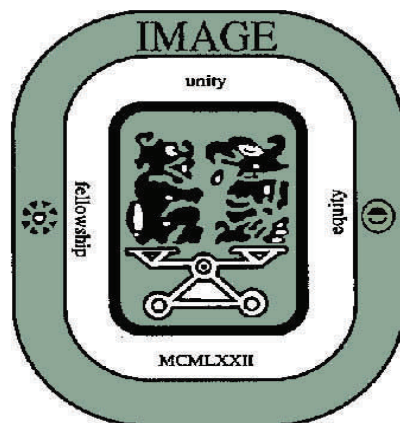
The advocacy function is performed when members take a pro-active role in seeing that a client's issue is addressed by the appropriate community, education or government organization. This function typically involves the following: Mediating an issue at the lowest level before it escalates; Negotiating issues on behalf of clients; Assisting local businesses with employee issues; Assisting students and parents with local school issues, e.g. fighting, drop out, and equal treatment policies; Educating the community on Latino issues; Researching legal information (not advice) on various employment topics; Accompanying clients (employees and applicants) and serving as their representative. Boulder County Image will monitor civil rights issues in the community and provide a community service by organizing Latinos and educating them on issues.

### Membership and Outreach

The membership committee is charged with an ongoing program of recruiting and retaining members. This committee coordinates a yearly membership drive for new members. The outreach function is performed by going out into the community to explain Image programs and communicating the assistance that can be provided. Typically, this function involves attending meetings and briefings, networking with agency representatives, providing orientation briefings to newcomers, attending training sessions and education workshops - both as participants and presenters.

### Consultation

Consultation services are typically provided to clients who are in need of explanations related to documents that need an interpretation and require follow up actions. Consultations are private.





***IMAGEN* is a  
publication of**

Boulder County Image  
#348  
637-B South Broadway  
Boulder, CO 80305  
Phone 303.497.6439

*IMAGEN* seeks to inform  
Latinos on employment,  
education and civil rights  
issues.

Editor: Tony Tafoya

***MISSION***

*National Image, Inc. was established in 1972, to address Latino concerns in employment, education, and civil rights. Boulder County Image is an affiliate of National Image, Inc. and operates in Colorado within Region VIII. Its mission is to work with federal, state, county and local government organizations and community members to improve the employment, education and civil rights status of Latinos*

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
BOULDER COUNTY IMAGE**

**OFFICERS:**

The following were elected as interim officers at the first meeting on July 13, 2005. They will serve while the petition to affiliate with National Image, Inc. is being reviewed.

President - Becky Rios

1st Vice President - Richard Shields

2nd Vice President - Katy Stewart

Secretary - Albert Romero

Treasurer - Michelle Masias

**TASK FORCE CHAIRS/MEMBERS:**

The following have been appointed as chairs of the standing task forces. Members will be contacted to join one of these task forces.

Social/Cultural - Michelle Masias

Education - Richard Shields

Employment - Albert Romero

Civil Rights - Katy Stewart

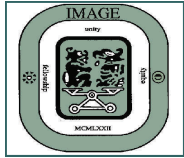
**NATIONAL OFFICERS:**

National President - John Griego

Region VIII Director - Joseph Davalos

Colorado State Director - Tony Montoya

Special Assistant Office of the Chairman -  
Ramón Montoya



Boulder County Image  
#348  
637-B South Broadway  
Boulder CO 80305

## Membership Application Form

### Applicant Information (please print or type)

Name	
Home Address	
City, State, Zip Code	
Employer Name	
Work Address	
City, State, Zip Code	
Telephone (business)	
Telephone (Home)	
Fax	
E-Mail	

### Membership Information

Type of Membership: New \_\_\_\_\_ Renewal \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

*(Membership Dues are \$15.00 (\$8.00 for National dues, \$2.00 for State dues and \$5.00 for Chapter dues.)*

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